SOME NEW BOOKS.

History of the Ottoman Empire. So long as the Turkish question remains

one of the most urgent and momentous problems of European politics, some knowledge of Turkish history will be indispensable. What is needed is a compend which shall occupy a middle ground between the larger works in German, French, and Italian, and the mere sutline presented in Prof. Freeman's Primer. An attempt to supply this want is made in the Uistoire de L'Empire Ottoman, by M. DE LA JONQUIERR (Paris, Hachette & Cie), which forms one of the latest numbers in the Universal History series now publishing under the direction of M. Duruy. Although the writer managed to obtain a commendation of his book from the Revue des Deux Mondes, it must, with some qualifications, be pronounced a failure, and its deficiencies are the more surprising because M. de la Jonquiere was at one time Professor of History in the military college at Constantinople. In the place, there is no evidence that the author is able to consult Turkish, Arabic, or Persian documents; and it should be selfevident that the rise and decadence of the Ottoman power cannot be properly interpreted by one to whom those sources of information are closed. Nor can it be admitted that the author has availed himself of the materials excant in European languages. We infer that he is unable to read German, from the fact that the list of works consulted, which is somewhat estentatiously appended to this volume, does not include a single Garman book. Now, we need not say that some of the most exhaustive and authoritative discussions on the questions suggested by the growth of Islamism are the fruit of German research; but we must note that, as regards the Seliukian Turks, to whom the Ottomans may be regarded as the heirs, the history of the Abbassid Caliphate, by Prof. Weil of Heidelberg, is worth more than all the

This book is full of minor errors of nomen

clature and date, many of which, however, may be mere inadvertencies, and will doubtless be corrected in a second edition. But there are broad and radical deficiencies, not to be cured without a complete recasting of the volume. which, if we are to judge from his present performance, the author is incompetent to carry out. Scarcely any of the fundamental queries auggested by Ottoman history are so much a stated in the book. What were the Osmanli at bottom-a race or a dynasty? If only the latter how did it happen that they succeeded where their kinsmen, the Seliuks, had falled? Why was it that in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Ottoman armies were virtually a match for the whole of Europe whereas only a century later they were almost invariably beaten by an inferior force? These questions, which would probe the searet of the unparalleled achievements of the petty clan which Erthogrul led into Asia Minor, and of the marvellous recuperative power so frequently exhibited by the empire of which he ormed the germ, are not even formulated. much less answered, by M. de la Jonquiere Grave as these faults are, they seem but trivial in comparison with one crowning and almost incredible defect. Will it be believed that in this stout volume of 640 closely printed pages there is scarcely so much as an allusion to the Caliphal authority, which, since 1520, has been steadily asserted for the Ottoman Sultans, and recognized by the majority of Sunnites throughout the Moslem world,? The conquest of Egypt by Selim is set forth in some detail, but there is not a syllable about the last Abbassid Caliph, who was then dwelling at Cairo, or about his bequeathal of the Caliphate, and delivery of its sacred insignia to the head of the Osmanii, or shout the solemn assumption of the title and prerogatives of Commander of the Faithful. which, in conformity with this testament, was made by Selim's son, and has been continued by his successors. The extraordinary slience which the author maintains, in the place where the subject would naturally be discussed, is unbroken, as we have said, throughout the course of his long parrative, until, in one of the last four pages, we find it easually mentioned that the Sultan is at the same time Caliph and Vicar of the Prophet, thus combining, in theory, spiritual with temporal omnipotence. It is needless to point out that this extraordinary oversight leads to many serious misconceptions of the meaning and bearing of events during the iast three centuries. We will merely note in passing that the author finds it impossible, so long as the Sultan's Caliphal prerogatives are passed over, to explain the status and functions of the herk-ul-Islam, and the immense accession of weight and dignity which that officer acquired after the master whose spiritual deputy he is had inherited and assumed the Caliphate. Having referred to its main defects, let us hasten to recognize the merits of this book,

Nearly two-fifths of its pages are devoted to the history of Turkey during the present century, and the facts belonging to the diplomatic and military history of the period will be found set forth with precision as well as amplitude. The preliminary chapters, also, comprising some sixty pages and dealing with the physical geography and ethnography of Turkey, contain a good dest of information not easily attainable elsewhere. It should also be said that from the period beginning with Suliman L. and coming down to our own time, the writer has taken special pains to follow the close diplomatic relations which, with some brief interruptions, have been maintained between France cited in the appendix to throw more light on the curious relations, sometimes hostile, but often friendly and even cordial, which, from the time of Bajazet L. existed between the Venetian republic and the Osmanli Sultans. The first thing to be borne in mind in an-

which M. de la Jonquiere does not omit to mention, viz., that the Sultan's subjects of Turkodescent repudiate the designation of Turks, for the reason that the appellation is equally applicable to nomad tribes of central Asia, allied to them, no doubt, in blood, but whom they regard as savages. The name by which they prefer to be known is Osmanii; but this was not originally the name of a tribe, or even of a clan, but that of a petty chief, who, by unusual legislative and military abilities. contrived, toward the close of the thirteenth century, to lay in the heart of Asia Minor the foundations of the Ottoman empire. The name title of honor by all the sedentary and civilized Turks who had settled in western As.a under the Seljukian dynastica and were gradually absorbed among the aubjects of the house of Osman-just as the subject Italians coveted and finally acquired the name of Romans. Historically and socially. Osman and his descendants are the inheritors of the Seliuk sovereigns, and rise of the inter dynasty cannot be understood without a giance at its predecessors.

Turks were first introduced into the Moslem empire when the Caliph Motassom, third son of Haroun Alrashid, purchased in Turkistan a large body of slaves to recruit his body guard part taken by the Pretorians in the first century of the Roman empire, and which was imitated afterward by the Jamesaries at Constantinople. As early as 862 870 they successively ereated and deposed four Caliphs, and, in the course of the next century, the office of Emirul-Oumera, or Prince of Princes, was expressly created for the head of the Turkish body guard. ifenceforward the chiefs of the Tuckoman merconucles were veritable Mayors of the palmer, governing in the Caliph's name. Bagdad finally revoited, however, expelled the Turks, and callabout fifty years. A precedent had been made. turers. In the early part of the eleventh cen-

Gaznevides, took Bagdad, and, receiving from the nominal Caliph the title of Sultan, founded a dynasty which lasted about two centuries. During all this period the Seljuk Kings were careful to preserve the succession to the Caliphate in the house of Abbas, and, in exchange for the complete control of temporal affairs, left the pontifical authority to the Commander of the Faithful. The relatively loval and reverent behavior of the Seijuk Sultans toward the head of their faith made a profound impression on the Mosiem world, and partially accounts for the readiness with which Sunnites accepted the ultimate transfer of the Caliphal dignity to Sulan Selim, who represented the revival of Selux traditions and power.

What may be termed the Seljuk emptre had been a good deal weakened during the first half of the thirteenth century, but it was completely broken up in 1258, when Bagdad was surrendered to Houlagon, the Mongol General The last survivor of the Abbassid family fled to Egypt, and the Sultan of Iconium was only able o preserve a fragment of the Seljuk dominions by paying tribute to the Mongols. For a long time, however, the Sultanate of Iconium or Roum claimed, and was allowed, a species of primacy over all the neighboring Turkish principalities, and it was not entirely incorporated with the possessions of the Osmanii until after the latter were established at Constantinople. We see, therefore, that there was no gap, in point of time, between the two Turkish dynasles, and we can understand how it came to pass that all the civilized Turks in western Asia called themselves Seljuks so long as the descendants of Seljuk represented the highest achievements of their race, but gradually came to substitute the appellation of Osmanii as the descendants of Osman acquired ascendency. It was, however, one and the same people, whichever name it assumed, and the capital difference between the Seljukian and Ottoman monarchies was a difference of institutions, due, as we shall see, to the extraordinary legislative capacity of the earlier Osmanli chiefs.

authorities quoted or designated by M. de la Through the whole period of the Seliuk dom! nation there seems to have been a stendy stream of emigration from Turkistan, and one of these small bands, from which the settled Turkish population was recruited, received from the huk Sultan of Iconium, in requital for services during war, a small territory on the river Sangarius in the interior of Anatolia. The leader of this clan, Erthogrul, seems to have held his possessions by a feudal tenure, strictly analogous to that which then obtained in western Europe, and which had been introduced by the first crusaders in Palestine and Syria. It was as a faithful and favored vassal of his Seliuk suzerain that Erthogrul and his son Osman secured considerable accessions of power on the north and east, at the expense of other feudal nobles. Osman did not venture to assume the title of Sultan until the Seljukian kingdom of Iconium was broken up by a fresh Mongol invasion, and even then he found himself the master of only a small part of its dominions Many of the other Sultans who rose on the ruins of their old suzerain deemed themselves his superiors; and it was not, as we have said, til after Constantinople had falien that his descendant, Mohammed II., felt himself strong enough to incorporate the kingdoms of Kasta mount (Paphlagonia) and Karamania (Cappadocin and Cilicia). In other words, it required more than two hundred years for the Osman! to uproot the last remnants of Seijuk power in Anatolia.

The progress of the Osmanli in Europe was more rapid. In 1326, Broussa, the strongest fortress in the neighborhood of the Sea of Marmora, was taken by Osman, the second Sultan. and became the Osmanli capital until the chief seat of their kingdom was transferred to Adrianonie. The Osmanli were now the most formidable neighbors of the Greek Emperor, holding, as they did, the western shores of the Bosporus, the Propontis, and the Hellespont, posted at Sentari, and occupying the famous Greek cities of Nicomedia and Nices. In 1845 the Emperor John Paleologos, being still more afraid of the Serbs than of the Turks, offered Orkhan, the son of Osman, the hand of his daughter in marriage, and implored his assistance against the Serb army then marching on Constantinople. The mistake thus made by the Greek sovereign has often been compared to that of the Britons in invoking the sid of the Saxons against the Piets and Scots. It is certain that the Osmanli Generals despatched against the Sorbs brought back reports of the weakness of the Greek empire, which the Sultan turned occupied a considerable territory on the northern shore of the Sea of Marmora. During the next sixty years the Sultans left Constantinople in their rear, making no resolute attempt to capture it before 1422; but meanwhile absorbing not only all the Greek possessions in Europe, but Macedonia, a part of Albania, and the kingdoms of Bulgaria and Servia. As

early as 1362 the seat of the Osmauli government was transferred from Broussa Adrianople, and in the next year the united forces of Servin. Bosnia, Wallachia, and Hungary were overthrown in the valley of the During the reign of Bajazet, 1389-1402, the Greeks lost every city in Anatolia, with the exception of Philadelphia and the towns belonging to the so-called empire of Trebizond. at the eastern end of the Black Sea, and the Emperor of Constantinople became a vassal of the Sultan, paying him an annual tribute, and consenting to allow a Moslem place of worship and court of justice to be opened in the Greek meand Turkey for 350 years. It is a pity that he | sading army, made up of Hungarian, German, has not availed himself of the Italian works | and Burgundian men-at-arms, at Nicopolis in 1396, was the first of the series of victories by which the regular infantry organized by the Osmanii Sultans was to prove its superiority over the feudal chivalry of Christian Europe.

When Brianst was defeated and made captive by Tamarlane at the battle of Angora, A. D. proaching the subject of this history is a fact | 1402, it looked as if Christendom was saved | from its most dangerous enemy, and as if the disintegration of the Ottoman power could not be averted. During the next twenty years the empire was split into fragments, and it is not until 1422 that Murait II, becomes the occupant of an undisputed throne. Currously enough it was in this very year, when the Sultan's power intestine war, that the first resolute attempt was made to carry Constantinople by assault. It failed, and what was left of the Greek empire. now virtually confined within the walls of Meanwhile Murad II. and of Sultan Osman was gradually adopted as a hammed IL conquered all the Mostem as far as the Sea of Azov, occupied the Crimea, whose territory covered the southern and Sea was virtually a Turkish like when Me hammed II. prepared to besiege Constantinople. In Europe, the hold of the Osmanii on the whole of the Balkan peninsula had been impregnably fortified, and their fron-In a very short time these soldiers played the | the Danule, and would have incorporated the | Venetian possessions on the coast of the Adriatic, but for the barriers temporarily presented by Scanlerbez in Albania and by John Hunyade in Transylvania. The fall of Constaninople in 1453, although it sent a shock through Christendom, was merely the outward and visible sign of a result reached long be-Greeks by the Osmanli in the Empire of the East. In the next ten years Servia was definitely subjugated, the Greek empire of Trebs- V, and Philip II. It was Orghan, the son of tallet, owing to the desperate resistance of the strends a trading station near the present and was empuered, and Bosnia and Wallachia ed in the Persians, who remained musters of the | were inseparably incorporated in the Ottoman Moslem capital and of the Caliph's person for | dominions. The reign of Bajazet II. though it however, which other Turkomans were to follow, | by no considerable accessions; but during the with this difference, that the invasion of a | short reign of Salim, 1512-1520; the expansive

resented in ancient times by Armenia, Assyria.

of the Euphrates to beyond the Oxus. It was Selim who overthrew the Mameiuke dynasty, which had long reigned in Egypt, and annexed that country to his empire although he left the local administration in the hands of Mameinke Beys, whose successors retained it until the beginning of this century It was at this time, as we have said, that the Ottoman Sultans acquired, by testamentary succession, the Abbassid Caliphate, a fact which vastly augmented the authority and inflence of the Sheik-ul-Islam, who henceforth figures as the deputy of the Caliph in spiritual affairs precisely as the Grand Vizier represented the power of the Sultan in temporal oncerus.

It was under Selim's son Sullman, com nonly designated in European history as 'the magnificent," that the Ottoman empire attained the apogee of its greatness. Moldavia, Transylvania, and a large part of Hungary were appeared to his dominions, and the ruler of the remnant of the Hungarian tingdom became his vassal. All that part of Russia which lies between Moldavia and the Crimes was now victually Ottoman. All of western Arabia was conquered, and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina were henceforth in the charge of the Ottoman Callph. The States of Barbary, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers became ributary to the Sultan, and when the Ottoman ficets had ravaged Calabria and Sicily, and almost the whole of Corsica had been won by the Turkish Admirals, it looked as if the Mediterranean were once more in danger of becoming a Moslem lake. The impetus given to Ottoman conquest by Suliman survived him, and the first new fruit of aggression was the island of Cyprus, wrested from the Venetians. The battle of Lepanto, about which so much exultation was exhibited in western Europe, was a complete failure, so far as the results contemplated by the Christian allies were concerned. It was supposed that the Ottoman naval power had been destroyed yet within six months the Turkish Admirals took the sea with a fleet comprising 250 sail. The specific object of Venice in bringing about the league of the Christian States had been the recovery of Cyprus, yet within eighteen months Venice was glad to sign a treaty by which she coded that island and agreed to pay a war indemnity of 300,000 ducars. A little later the magnates of Poland made Stephen Bathory their King, in compliance with the Sultan's nomination, which certainly appeared to warrant the protensions of the Divan to the suzerainty of Poland. It is not generally known that for thirty-eight years after 1568 Austria paid an annual tribute of 30,000 ducats. To obtain even such disgraceful terms the Austrian Ambassadors had spent more than 30,000 ducats in presents to the Sultan's officers. It should further be noted that Sokkoli, the Grand Vizier of Selim II., and to whose energy was due the prompt recovery of the empire after the disaster at Lepanto, conceived the gigantic project of uniting the Volga to the Don by a canal, in order to assure the Ottoman domination of the Muscovite country. This canal was actually begun, and would have seen completed, but for the refusal of the army demoralized by the intense cold, to obey the orders of their Generals. Another great conception preoccupied the Grand Vizier, to wit, he opening of a canal across the isthmus of

It was not until the beginning of the seven seenth century that the first palpable and decisive proof of decadence on the part of the Otpower was given by the peace concluded between Austria and Turkey at Sitvatorok. It is true that even after this the splendid abilities of the Kupruli, who for forty years held the offles of Grand Vizier, were to revive the apprehensions of Ottoman invasion. It is true that Candia was taken from the Venetians in 1669, and that in 1685 a Turkish army was only prevented by John Sobleski from occupying Vienna. It is nevertheless certain that in 1608, at Sitvatorok, the downward course was begun which, after the desperate but vain efforts of the Kupruli to arrest it, was to go on with ominous rapidity. The treaty of Sitvatorok, which is now almost forgotten effaced as it was by the treaty of Carlovitz signed a century later, has nevertheless great importance in the history of international law and or the diplomatic relations between Turkey and the rest of Europe. For the first time the ambassadors of Christian States were treated on a footing of equality, and the Sultan and Grand er condescended to observe the formalities practised among European nations. In every crossed the Heliespont, seized Gallipoit, and | previous instance, the treaty, written in Turkish, had been imposed, as if it were the mandate of their superior, on the envoys of the German Emperor, who were not even suffered to take cognizance of its provisions. The treaty of Sitvatorok, although still written in Turkieli, was examined and verified by the dragomans of both parties.

This seems to be the proper place to inquire

what were the causes of the military ascendancy which Turkey, on the whole, maintained dur ing two centuries and a half over all the European nations with which it came in contact, The truth is that, owing to the remarkable institutions established by the earlier Sultans. the Ottoman State long constituted a perfect military machine, organized upon a system incomparably superior to any which had existed since the disappearance of the Roman empire, The distinguishing features of the system were two. In the first place, the Sultans borrowed from the feudal arrangements introduced in Anatolia by their Seliuk predecessors, the custropolis. The complete destruction of a cru- tom of distributing newly conquered countries among the soldiers most distinguished for courage and military skill, on the obligation of knight service. In this way they created the great body of Spahis, or Ottoman chivalry, but if they had stopped here they would simply have secured the advantages and disadvantages of the fendal system. They would have acquired undoubtedly the services of a resident militia, certain to oppose a desperate resistance to hostile invasion, and this. which was the great merit of the feadal organization, was never more strikingly exemplified than by the invincible valor with which the Moslem Beys of Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria upheld the conquests of the Crescent on the line of the Danube. From the same source the bul-Mo- to content with foot soldiers fighting in close order, which had already been indicated dence in western Anatolia, annexed the cast- and Agincourt, was conclusively demonstrated and reduced to vassalage the Khan of Crimes, | turies. Now, this lesson, which western Europe portant corollary that, while efficient cavatry | the Save. Bussin was permitted to keep Axev. tier would have been carried far to the north of | aged to beat the Swiss; and the Spaniards who were the first to apply it persistently and extensive r. produced a corps of foot soidiers which, from the time of Gonsalvo of Cordova up to the battle of Roccoi, toward the middle of the seventeenth century, was reputed in- which for a time had been postponed by the vincible. Now, the Ottoman Sultans had possessed from A. D. 1340 a regular army, whose infantry, the Januararies, were better disci- and a quarter is an almost unbroken record of fore, viz., the complete displacement of the plined than any foot soldiers with whom they were brought in contact, and far more numer- by the reforms inaugurated about the era of us than the lamous Spanish infantry of Couries our Revolutionary war by Baron de Tott, but Osman, who, experiencing the same touble Jannissaries, could not be thoroughly carried site of St. Johns, for it is recorded that with his feudal militia from which the con- out till half a century later. How sadir reform | the voyagers went on shore under the escort temporary soversigns of Europa were suffer- was needed may be inferred from the fact that of English merchants, "who showed us covered a period of thirty years, was marked by no considerable accessions; but during the should be alien in short reign of Salim, 1512-1520, the expansive blood to the people around them, and bound by the time of Saliman, while the Otto. whole tribe was to be substituted for the migra- forces of the empire were in full activity. He no fies of sympathy or interest to any one mans, who had once possessed the best and the last was attributed to the most substituted for the migration of small companies and to dividual adven- conquered successively the whole region rate out their master. He accordingly gave orders artiflery in Europe, were, in 1770, sail

til the time of Mohammed IV, the regular army was recruited solely in this way. Here we should remark that Orkhan did not invent this scheme, although he had the merit of perceiving its great military value. More than a hunlred years before, the Sultan of Cairo, Nedj-Eddin, had formed a body guard of white slaves, the celebrated Mamelukes, purchased when very young in Georgia and in Circassia. Within the space of a generation the Mamelukes became masters of Egypt, and under one form of another virtually retained control of the coun-

try for five hundred years. Returning to the Janissaries, we note that their number was rapidly multiplied under Murad and Bajazet L. but that, after the conquest of Constantinople, it was reduced to 12,000 men by Mohammed II., who had conceived some not undeserved suspicions of the corps. It was raised again to 40,000 by Suliman, the Magnifleent, to 60,000 by Murad III., to 101,600 by Mohammed III., and to more than 200,000 in the early years of Mohammed IV. In 1652 the Urand Vizier tried to curtail the overgrown proportions of the corps, and fixed its volume at 55,000, but a revolt compelled the Sultan to double their number three years afterward. We should add that, in addition to the Janissaries, or regular infantry, the Sultans had from the time of Orkhan, a regular cavalry distinet from the feudal militia; they formed the Sultan's guard of honor, and had charge of the sacred standard. The number of these regular troopers in receipt of pay, and constantly under arms, varied in fifteenth and sixteenth centuries from 40,000 to 100,000. It was by this regular envalry, between whom and the Janissaries the keenest jealousy existed, that the Ottoman rulers were able to control the standing infantry during the most flourishing period of their dynasty, and to avoid the fate of the Cairene Sultans. It was not until the seventeenth century that the Jannissaries became intractable, and a hundred years more elapsed before their discipline decayed, and the corps became quite worthless as compared with European soldiers. When we reflect that as late as the reign of harles VII, the King of France had only a few impagnies d'ordonnances by way of a regular army, and that even in the reign of Louis XIII the number of soldiers permanently engaged under the French standard was inconsiderable. while as yet Poland, Hungary, Austria, and the minor German States were still less able to keep any large force permanently afoot, we shall appreciate the immense advantage which the Sultana enjoyed in the command of large regular army, well disciplined and thoroughly equipped. Nor should we overlook the fact that for upward of a hundred years after eaunon came into use, the Ottoman artillery was acknowledged to be incomparably the best in Europe. In all things, indeed, relating to the art of war, during the century before and that which followed the fall of Constantinople, the able men who succeeded one another on the throne of Osman showed themselves to be the most enlightened and progressive of sovereigns. When the great reform of the Turkish army took place in the present century, the opponents of change were silenced by being reminded that Mahmoud II. was but following the example of Orkhan, of Bajazet, of Mohammed II., and of Suliman, who were prompt to borrow from the Greeks, the Genoese, and the Venetians every appliance and derice likely to improve the efficiency of their military and naval forces.

We may recognize, then, the chief material agency contributing to Ottoman ascendancy in the corps of Janissaries, which represented the first great standing army, and the first employment of infantry on a large scale since the disappearance of the Roman legions. In the abclute deterioration of the same corps, and in the loss of its relative superiority under the changed conditions of European warfare, must qually be recognized the chief material cause of Ottoman decline, of which unequivocal signs were given at the beginning of the seveneenth century, but which did not acquire pronounced and trresistible momenum until a century afterward. This respite is explained by the fact that the eral sources of Ottoman greatness survived he dislocation of its military mechanism. here has never existed a more perfect autocracy than the Ottoman State, whose head has been since 1520 not only an absolute sovereign, but an infallible Pope, It is, we believe, an axiom that personal government is the person at the head of affairs is endowed with eminent foresight, sagacity, and energy. Now, one of the astonishing phenomena of Ottoman history is the vitality exhibited by the stock of Osman, the extraordinary transmission of its founder's abilities to almost all of his descendants up to the death of Sultman the Magnificent. What is almost equally remarkable is the intuitive good judgment with which for a time the degenerate successors of Suliman supplemented their own deficiencies by the choice of men of genius for the post of Grand Vizier. Thus, as we have seen, Sokkol needed but six months to rescue the empire from the disaster at Lepanto, and so one as he lived the boundaries of the empire were steadily expanding. For a period of fifty years, however after the treaty of Sitvatorok. a which we may be sure Sakkoli would never have acceded, the Ottoman State was racked with anarchy through the excesses of the Janissaries, who were now in a state of chronic insurrection. To the contemporary observer. indeed, the recovery of Turkey from the internal disorders of that epoch may well have seemed impossible. Yet there came a term of reprieve during which from 1659 to 1702, the Janussaries were bridled, the oppressions and extortions of the Pashas checked, and all the shattered machinery of local administration repaired and brought into dependence on the entral force. All this regenerative work was done by the Kupruli family, whose members succeeded one another in the post of Grand Vizier during the period mentioned. Here we may note the striking fact that the Kupruli, who did so much to save the Ottoman State.

were adventurers of the same race to which Mehemet All belonged. Even the Kupruli, however, although they enforced discipline and improved the equipment had by no means recovered from the strain of tan, when he marched into Hungary, was sure of the Januscaries, and following the example of drawing an immense force of armed cavalry, of the early Saltans, sought to place precisely analogous to the men-at-arms who at least the infantry of the Ottoman bore the brunt of battle in mediaval armies on the highest footing of efficiency warfare. But it will be remembered known to contemporary warfare, were unable one city, had a further respite of thirty that the mability of these heavy troopers to make heat against the military genius of consummate significant and factician in the inprinces who still retained a semi-indepen- by the success of the English archers at Creasy | terval between Gustavus Adolphus and Napoleon Banaparte. The peace of Carlowitz ern and northeastern shores of the Binck Sea by the Swiss spearmen in the latter part of the (1699), which is the monument of Prince fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth cen- Eugene's abilities, represented the first dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. By this was so late in learning, had been learned by the | treaty Turkey coded to the house of Hapsburg most fertile region of Russia, known as the Ottoman Sultans a hundred and fifty years Rungary and Transvivania, and drew back its side the beat of the ordinary traveller. We Black Earth Zone. In a word, the Black before, and ther had also discovered the im- northwestern boundaries behind the Unna and may be obtained under the feudal system of | thus at last obtaining access to the Southern militia, infantry can only be brought to a bigh | seas. Poland recovered Kaminiec, Podolia, and pitch of perfection in a regular army. When | the Ukraine, while Venice received the Morea the French perceived this truth they man- as far as Hexamilton, and nearly all Dalmatia. Moreover, all the tributes which, in one guise or another, had before been paid to the Grand which, had Sir Humpbrey Gilbert fixed, would Signor by Curistian powers were finally abol-probably have diverted the stream of emigraisned. This treaty loudly proclaimed the irreparable decadence of the Ottoman empire, Viziers belonging to the Kupruli family.

The history of Turkey during the next century mutilation and disgrace, scarcely interrupted

territory on the north shore of the Black Sea, above the mouths of the Danube, retaining only a shadow of control over Wallachia and Moldavia; had consented to large encroachments on the Austrian frontier; had with extreme difficulty put down the revolt of All Pashs in Albania. and was vainly struggling to extinguish the insurrection in Greece. In Asia the Porte had been compelled to code much territory to Persia, and the provinces of Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Syris were in a state of chronic disaffection. Egypt was virtually lost, for although Mehemet All consented to pay a small tribute, by way of recognizing the suzerainty of the Sultan, he was really an independent sovereign. The west coast of Arabia was garrisoned not by Turkish but by Egyptian troops, and the allegiance of the Barbary States had ceased to be more than nominal. It was at this epoch, when the ruin of the Ottoman empire seemed inevitable, that Mahmoud II, cut the knot of the nation's difficulties, and swept away the one obstacle to military reform by the audden and complete destruction of the corps of Janissaries. At first sight, the hour seemed ill chosen for so bold a stroke, for the empire was environed by enemies and convulsed with intestine war, and the extinction of the Janissaries may be said to have left the State without any army at all, The truth is, however, that the Janis earles could never have been suppressed in time of peace, much less in the hour of victory; and, as it was, the Sultan risked his life in suppressing them. They were replaced by an army recruited and organized on European models, it being arranged that all soldiers, after serving in the Nizam, or active army, should be enrolled in the Redif or reserve. Privileged corps were forever abolished, and the right of guarding the person of the sover eign was assigned by turns to every portion of the troops. Schools of engineering and artillery were founded at the capital. The soldiers were supplied with perfected weapons, and instructed in the most approved military tactics, and for this purpose the Porte had recourse to the services of European officers. The remodelling of the fleet and the reconstruction of fortifica-

tions were also begun.

But the work of reorganization thus under-

taken by Mahmond II. required years to carry

out, and meanwhile Turkey was almost desti-

tute of the means of self-defence. The Porte was constrained to ask the aid of its Egyptian vassal against the Greek Insurgents, and, notwithstanding the destruction of the Turkish-Ecyptian fleet at Navarino, Ibrahim Pasha would, undoubtedly have crushed the revolt in the Morea had not a French army corps been despatched to take part in the contest. Even then (1828), after Ibrahim's evacuation the Porte persistently refused to acknowledge the independence of Greece, and recognition of the new State was extorted, not at Navarino, as is commonly supposed, but by Gen. Diebitch, who had brought a Bussian army almost to the very walls of Constantino ple. The treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, was concluded under pressure precisely analogous to that which, in our own day, has wrested from the Porte the treaty of San Stephano, Russia acquired the whole of Bessarabia, including the nouths of the Danube, the free navigation of the Black See, and access to the Mediterranean through the Bosporus and Hellespont, It also obtained Poti and the upper part of the Kour basin, whereby Turkey was isolated from the warlike population of the Caucasus. and the subjugation of the latter assured. Henceforth, too, the Hospodars of Moldavia and Wallachia were only removable with the Czar's consent, which, of course, transformed them into Russian vassals. mans, moreover, were forbidden to inhabit the principalities. Servia, also, was made virtually independent, the Porte henceforth being merely authorized to demand a trifling tribute, and to maintain a garrison in Belgrade and three other fortresses. Another feature of the convention of Adrianople, which recalls the treaty of San Stephano, was the Porte's agreement to pay a war indemnity of \$25,000,000, besides about \$3,000,000 to Russian merchants as compensation for their losses occasioned by the war. The Russian forces were to withdraw gradually from Turkish territory in proportion as the indemnity was paid. In view of all these sacrifices, it may be thought that Turker had profited but little by the destruction of the Janissaries and the reconstruction of their military system. But this would be a great mistake. Although the organization of the Nizam and Redif had scarcely begun, the Russian commanders testified that during the campaigns of Diebitch in Europe and Paskievitch in Asia, the Turkish troops had made, in proportion to their numbers, a more gallant and effective resistance than the Russian arms had encountered for generations. From 1830 to the outbreak of the Crimean war, the work of military reform was, on the whole, steadily continued, and the value of the new system was demonstrated by the success with which, in 1853 and 1854, the Turkish regular infantry, under Omar Pasha, maintained the line of the

and the Ottoman artillery recained the reputation of ranking among the best in Europe. As we have said, the Ottoman State, like the Roman republic in its aggressive aspect. should be regarded as a great military machine, and to the complete reorganization of its mechanism during the present century must be attributed the fact that what promised to be an abrupt dissolution has been transformed into a long agony. But the regenerative process was begun too inte, the empires of the Hapsburg and the Romanoff having acquired a vast preponderance of resources. Could the Janissaries have been destroyed, and something like the present system substituted for that arrogant and intra table infantry, as Sultans and Grand Viziers earnestly desired to do as early as 1600, Austria would have remained permanently crippled on the east, Poland would exist to-day, Sweden would be mistress of the Baltic, and the Caar would be. as he was up to the eighteenth century. a half barnarous prince pent up in the heart of Muscovy, and exercising no more influence over European politics than is now ex-M. W. H. erted by the Shah of Persia. .

Danube against the Russians. In the late war,

moreover, the valor and discipline of the Turk-

sh soldiers was conclusively attested at Pievna.

From Newfoundland to Manitob

Under the above title the Putnams have published a record of travel in the Canadian Dominion by Mr. W. Frasen Bar, in which we have found a good deal of new and interesting matter. It is true that Canada lies at our doors, and that everybody has seen or heard all that he thinks worth knowing about Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto; but the author has nothing to say about those parts of the Dominion most visited by tourists, and confines himself entirely to regions which ile outhave turned with unusual curi sity t count of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, and to the chapter devoted to the Mennonite and Icelandie colonies in Manitoba. It is singular that so little is generally known

about Newfoundland, which has strong claims to be considered England's oldest colony, and tion which turned afterward to Virginia. The discovery of minerals cooperating with the abundance of fish and came, and the fertility of the soil, so impressed Sir Humphrey's mind that. whereas he previously had a great predilection for the southern part of the North American continent, he now declared himself strongly in favor of the northern. There is reason to believe that at this time, 1589, there was "being so much traggerated by Carastians." It being diligent in business, and rendering to

tury Togrul Beg, grandson of Seljuk, Prince of Mesopotamia, Babylonia, and Syria, and ex- to bring them up in the taith of Islam, and to year 1825, after the treaties of Adrianopie, Portuguese had begun to categoria to remain in their community. A Turkistan, led forth a large part of his nation, tended his dominions from the Caspian Sea to make of them foot soldiers, that to be Passarovitz, Beigrade, Jassy, and Bucharest, shores of Newfoundland, and that fifteen years schoolmaster is not exempted from manual and having wrested Persta from his kindred, the | the Perstan Guif. and from the head waters | the vocation of their lives. From that day un- | Turkey had lost the Crimes, and nearly all her | later forty vessels belonging to Portuguese. | labor during soudstime and harvest, a clergy-

Spaniards, and Frenchmen were thus employed. By 1540 Englishmen sailing from the ports of Biddeford, Barnetable, and Bristol were systematically engaged in these fisheries, and in 1578 England had 50 vessels, Portugal 50, and France and Spain 150 occupied in reaping the harvest of the Newfoundland seas. Though the island of Newfoundland to as

arge as England, the population falls a little short of 159,000, a number absurdly small when we bear in mind the natural resources of the country. That the soil and climate are really good is a statement which may be read with skepticism by those who have seen nothing but the eastern coasts. Nearly the whole of the interior is undulating, covered in part with forests, in tereseted with rivers, and strewn with lakes Besides the excellent timber, of which there are vast quantities, there is grazing ground sufficient for vast herds of cattle, and there is arable land enough to grow all the grain required for home consumption, and leave a arge surplus for export. Not only is the soil adapted to all kinds of vegetables, but it anpears that tobacco could be successfully grown n many districts. As for its mineral resources, Newfoundland has risen in the brief space of five years to the sixth place among the copper producing regions of the globe. Ores of nickel, lead, and iron have been discovered, and coal beds of vast extent are known to exist. At present, however, the merchants, who are the capitalists of Newfoundland, give their exclusive attention to the fisheries, and the mass of the people, wedded to their hereditary calling, refuse to work in the mines or in the fleids and look to fishing for their livelihood. At present large quantities of flour, oatmeal, peas, potatoes, and other food staples are imported. The truth is that the British Government, up

to a relatively modern period, did not desire an agricultural population in Newfoundland Down to the year 1811 no house could be erect ed on the island without the written permission of the Governor, and every possible obstacle was thrown in the way of cultivating the soil. It seems to have been supposed that if the island were covered with persons engaged in farming or cattle rearing the fisheries would be neglected. As a consequence of this policy the fishermen remained in a state of abject dependence on the home Governmen ong after other colonists had obtained institutions. It seems almost incredible, yet it is a fact that a representative Assembly was not constituted in Newfoundland until 1833, and it was not until 1875 that a system of general education met with legislative approval. In 1879 the school attendance was ar from representing one-half of the children of school age. On the other hand, the condition of Newfoundland, as regards public burdens, is extremely favorable, and sufficiently accounts for the stubborn refusal of its people to become incorporated with the Dominion. At the date of Mr. Rae's visit the public debt was less than \$1,241,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and, what is noteworthy, every dollar has been laid out for useful objects, and the bonds are held, not by foreign capitalists,

but by the people of the colony. Apropos of the Nova Scotia gold mines, Mr. Rae points out that from 1861 to the year of his visit (1880) the total amount of metal extracted fell but little short of 400,000 ounces. Last year the average earnings of each gold miner in Nova Scotia exceeded \$700, an exhibit which contrasts favorably with returns from other regions of this continent where gold mining is accounted a remunerative industry. It appears that in Nova Scotia the waste in extractng gold is enormous. Miners complain that no profit can be obtained unless the quartz yield ten pennyweights per ton, seven, which is the common yield, being deemed inadequate for lucrative work. In Victoria, on the other hand, quartz mines which yield five pennyweights of gold per ton are made to pay fair dividends through the application of improved processes and machinery. Few persons appreciate the fact that the gold-bearing region of Nova Scotia extends over 3,000 square miles, and that there are indications of an equally apacious tract, intersected with ledges of gold-bearing

quartz, in Newfoundland. It is curious that Prince Edward Island. which is the smallest member of the Dominion. and has an area of little more than 2,000 square miles, should have a population of 110,000, or two-thirds as much as the great island of Newfoundland, and proportionately more than any other Canadian territory of the like extent. The climate is milder and more equable than that of the main land, the situation of Prince Edward leland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence corresponding in its relation to Canada to that of the Isle of Wight in its relation to England. Although Prince Edward Island is but nine miles from the nearest point on the shore of New Bruns wick, and but fifteen miles from Nova Scotia, ret the summer journey over the route usually taken by the steamers occupies four to five hours, while during the winter months communication with the main land is maintained with diffleulty, it being often an arduous feat to force a passage through the ice. Although the curing of mackerel and the tinning of lobsters for exportation are important industries in Prince Edward Island, the cultivators of the soil thrive as well as the harvesters of the sea. Large quantities of oats are sent to Europe; hay is orwarded to the West Indies, and not only oth these staples, but eggs, fish, and other edibles are exported to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Massachusetts. As many as three and a half million bushels of potatoes are produced in a single year, and a year ago it was possible to buy a bushel of potatoes for ten cents. It is a remarkable fact that the solution of the Irish land question, advocated by Mr. Parnell. viz., the conversion of tenants into proprietors. was sanctioned by Great Britain, and carried out in the case of Prince Edward Island in 1875. Ten years before a tenants' league had been ormed with the avowed purpose of resisting he payment of rents. The civil power being inable to make head against the opposition to is authority, a military force was despatched from Halliax to aid in enforcing the law. Some rents were collected at the point of the bayonet. out unless overwhelming force backed the demand they were withheld. This state of things asted, as we have said, until 1875, when the attempt to deal with a great popular grievance by palliative and permissive measures was abandoned. Under the act hen passed, the owner of any piece or pieces of land, amounting in the aggregate to 500 seres, could be compelled to have his interest valued by a commission, and to have is property transferred for the price fixed. The tenants, on the other hand, were assisted to purchase by loans advanced by the Governnent, and payable in installments. Of course this law was denounced in precisely the same anguage applied to the project of the Land League to-day, as an act of open and sweeping onfiscation, as unconstitutional and economi cally victous, and as utterly destructive of civil rights, the law of property, and the law of con tracts. Mr. Rae found, however, that the result gave general satisfaction, and that since the transformation of leasehold into freehold prop-

erties, the area of land under cuitivation has signally increased. Mr. Rae spent some time in the Mennonite olonies of Manitoba, and he tells us that more usey dwellings and better managed farms than those of these German emigrants from Russia can be found nowhere in the West. They overcame the scarcity of water in the Red River dis trict by digging wells, and the scarcity of timber w building their houses of sun-dried brick. Fuel being scarce and dear, they heat their dwellings and cook their food with fires made without wood or coal. Other settlers in this region burn their straw in their fields and east their manure into the river. The Mennonite save both and press them into cales which serve admirably as fuel to burn in to their neighbors consist in dressing plainly to collect a great number of Christian children. | localing their cannon with atone balls. By the | is known, indeed, that as early as 1504 the | every one his due and no more. No drones are

man toils in the fields during the week, and the women have to labor as hard and unremittingly as the men. As is well known, the Mennonite have many traits in common with the Quakers. Thus, they will not fight on any provocation; they will not take an oath, whatever the consequences; and they will not go to law, if they can possibly help it. They are opposed to the principle which lies at the root of modern society—that of the division of labor. The men make their own chairs and tables, writing desks, and chests of drawers, and the women make all the clothes used by their families, They carry the notion of individual indepenlence to such an extreme that each one acts as his own physician. They can the more easily dispense with drugs and doctors, because they enjoy exceptionally good health in their new dwelling place. They told our traveller that is Manitoba they had far less sickness, especially among the children, than in southern Russia They averred also that the soil of Manitoba was more fertile, the yield of grain being larger and the quality better. Whether the Mennonites will be able to preserve their German speech and social laclaion in their new homes is questionable. In Russia they were a comparatively educated body, placed among an ignorant and, in their estimation, an inferior race. In Manitobather recognize that their neighbors are better educacated and better equipped with agricultural appliances than themselves. They have found necessary to buy the improved ploughs, theshing machines, and harvesters used in Canada, and they are beginning to learn Eng. lish in order to do business with their seighbors. Mr. Rae has little doubt, from the tendencies which he observed already in operation. that in the next generation these German col onists will succumb to the assimilative influence

THE SUNSET GUN.

Many People Watching for it Every Evening -A Guide to Navigators.

of their surroundings.

It was nearly sundown. Crimson clouds rolled over Bayonne and the low Jersey coast and threw their lustre over the bay, so that the drope of spray breaking from the waves that splashed against the vessels in the harbor sparkled like rubles. The spars and rigging were tipped with roseate light, the sails were tinged with the brilliant sunset hue, and the islands were all aglow. But the people who gathered on the Battery sea wall were not look. ing at the sunset. They were gazing intently in the direction of Castle William. The sug was almost below the horizon; a bugle call came trembling over the water. A moment lang

was almost below the horizon; a bugle est cametrembling over the water. A moment law there was a sullen report, and a puff of blue smoke rose from the beach in front of the ion. The people gazed until the smoke vanishes, and then they dispersed. They had been waiting for the firing off of the sunset gun on Governor's Island. The heavens and waters were still aglow, and it would be some time before darkness set in, but already the green and red lights were burning on the shipping in the harbor. Every pieusant evening such a some occurs at Battery Park.

The gun in which so many people are interested stands on the beach in front of Castle William. It is a ten-inch Rodman zun, a fiften pounder. It was cast in Pitisburgh in 1862, and was tested at Fort Pitt. Then it was mounted on the South Battery at Governor's Island, and remained there until November, 1876. The Centennial salute was fired from it. When it was decided to use it as the sunrise and sunset gun it was moved to its present position. Up to that time a small six-pound field piece, such as is generally fired from the other form, was fired near the arreanal. But a collision occurred in the harbor betwen two vessels, one of which had not displayed port and starboard lights. There was disagreeing testimony as to whether or not the sunset gun had been fired before the collision. This led to the selection of the large gun and placing it in front of Castle William. When in the evening its report booms over the barbor it is time for the vessels to display their lights, and when it is fired at sunrise the lights may be put out. At the other forts the sunset gun is fired and the colors run up after reveille. This irrequently chances to be the case on Governor's Island, but the firing is not dependent on reveills or retreat, and the sunrise gun is fired and the colors run up after reveille. This irrequently chances to be the case on Governor's Island, but the firing is not dependent on reveills or retreat. It is timed by the calculations of the signal office on th

MAKING INTELLIGENT CITISENS. A Night School in which Many Nationalities

Heretofore there has been no evening school for the instruction of foreigners between lower Greenwich street and Thirteenth street and Seventh avenue. This season one bas been established at School No. 8, 66 Grand street. Principal Maguire distributed circulars in French, Italian, and German, advertised in the papers, and talked with corner venders as he went about the neighborhood. He addressed one peanut seller in French Italian. Spanish, and German on the advantages education. The man shook his head and said 'Me Greek." Some Greeks come to the school however, and are able to understand instruchowever, and are able to understand instruction given to them in Italian. There are also in the school Hungarians. Spaniards, and Frenchmen, but most of the pupils are Germans or Italians. The school was started Wednessiny of last week, and has now enrolled 425 pupils of ages ranging up to over 50 years. Princetoal Maguire expects 200 more as soon as the existence of the school becomes well known. Pupils who can receive instruction in Eurlish are taught the "Three R's" and an outline of geography. The other pupils are graved according to their proficiency in English and the object with them is to teach them to read and write in English. There are three closers in Italian classes the pupils are so illiterate that they can derive no nelly from text books in their own language, and the instruction with them is wholly oral. About half of the pupils who ester such schools persevere to the end of the term and the greater proportion of these archive adults. In two months they display ability to make simple translations.

The intentness and assiduity of these grown men, laboring to learn the language of their adopted country, is pleasing to see, Among the Italian army and of the Italian army. The term lasts eighten weeks, and classes get two full hours' instruction every week-day night. Prizes are awarded by the principal at the self of the term, and diplomas are conferred by the Board of Education. Superintendent Jasser pages great attention to such night schools, as believes that they are of great value in convering immirrants into American cursons. Among the pupils in the e Grand attest school are some who have only recently come into this country. tion given to them in Italian. There are also

Two Little Maine Men.

From the Bangar Commercia There is a young man in Belfast who, in the pounds. Johann has not grown any store but trenty has pounds. Johann has not grown any store be was less of see the is west proportioned and as most proportion true tree below. A number five half successful true to the same and himbs are equally such just is intelligent, and often takes a true to delies in compact with his country, basies bushes, 24 years of age and about the rize of Tom Thumb.

From the Biston Journal A man was hurrying along a street the other cist, when worther man, and in the other have light to an allowing an if the to remain any feet respectively. The control will be succeeded by the control will be succeeded by the control will be succeeded by the control of the control will be succeeded by the control of the

A Lucky Accident. From the Nan Francisco Bulletin

The latest "rush" in Idaho is to the North Fork, about them mines above kelonim, where 125 feet wise of mining one that means up in the warmer was inspected about the finance. The market was normly sendented about the finance. The market was normly sendented about the finance. The market was normly sendented about the market was normly sendented as not be water in crawline one for opening single production a norm of the market was a normal market and the same market and copper stamp posterior from a crevide. A new minutes work providing the case of a longer

Corn Popped by the Sun's Heat. From the Elizante Bullions

One of the present Tale freshmen west as an itaren we sty years as and based the station on but he still me entry. He went into biancia, and and receipted until now, when he has arranged is biances so that he can leave it for low years in a trough his can.